

REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Dated at Washington, D. C.  
SEP -1 1923, 19

Register of Copyrights,  
Library of Congress,  
Washington, D. C.

SEP 25 '23

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named,  
deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright pro-  
tection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and  
60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of one or both of the deposited copies of the

Motion Picture entitled "Malaria and the  
Mosquito" (In two reels.)  
deposited in the Copyright Office on \_\_\_\_\_ and registered  
under Class \_\_\_\_\_, XXc., No. ©C1M 2316.

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send  
the said copy or copies to me at the following address: as per letter of

Aug. 10, 1923. Carroll H Dunning, Penial Supply Co. or  
to 225 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

at

Signed

Geo. H. Stone X  
(Claimant of Copyright)

994-81  
SEP 26 1923  
(Sept. 1922-500)

Return Ret. By Express H. D. G

Sept. 26, 1923.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of Sept. 1, 1923 we are returning the two copies of the motion picture entitled MALARIA and the MOSQUITO to Carroll H. Dunning, Pencil Supply Co., 225 6th Ave., New York, - By express, collect.

Respectfully,

Mr. George E. Stone,  
P. O. Box 591,  
Carmel, Calif.

Assistant Register of Copyrights.

LWE

994.81  
SEP 25 1923

Return By Express

Main Title

MALARIA AND THE

Footage

Copyright 1932

by

George E. Stone. (Dissolve)

Sub-title

Photographed by  
 George E. Stone  
 Co-author and Producer of  
 "New Life Begins"  
 Author and Producer of  
 "The Living World"  
 "The Flame of Life" "Food"  
 "A Day With John Burroughs" Etc.  
 (Dissolve)

Sub-title

Planned and Supervised by  
 William B. Herms,  
 Professor of Parasitology in the  
 University of California,  
 Member National Malaria Committee,  
 Consulting Entomologist for  
 California State Board of Health,  
 Author of "Medical and Veterinary Entomology",  
 "Malaria, Cause and Control" Etc.  
 (Fade Out)

67 ft.

Sub-title

Malaria is one of the most ancient and wide-  
 spread of all diseases of man.

11 "

Scene

Animated diagram labelled "Geographical  
 Distribution of Malaria." (The area covered  
 by malaria is indicated.)

23 "

Sub-title

The word "Malaria" means "Bad-Air" because  
 the disease was long supposed to result from  
 the bad air of marshes and swamps.

16 "

Scene

Swamp. Man in rowboat rows across scene.

30 "

Sub-title

Today we know that this belief was wrong.  
 The disease is spread only through the bite  
 of a mosquito which breeds in marshy places.  
 The mosquito and not the bad air is to  
 blame.

25 "

Scene

Mosquito biting man's knuckle. (Enormous  
 magnification.)

10 "

Sub-title

Our knowledge of malaria is remarkably complete.  
 Close attention to the following scenes will  
 prove that the mosquito is responsible for the  
 spread of the disease. (Fade Out)

31 "



		<u>Footage</u>
<u>Sub-title</u>	(Fade In) The disease caused by a microscopic animal part of its life in the blood of a human being.	18 Ft.
<u>Scene</u>	Scientist in office at microscope. (far shot) Patient enters. Scientist arises and puts alcohol on lobe of patient's ears.	25 "
<u>Scene</u>	(close-up) Hand lights alcohol lamp.	9 "
<u>Scene</u>	(close-up) Man's head. Hand holding ear-lobe. Needle pricks ear-lobe.	12 "
<u>Scene</u>	(far shot) Scientist and patient standing. Scientist prepares microscopic slide which he places in various receptacles on the table.	23 "
<u>Scene</u>	(close-up) Corner of table with various dyes and re-agents. Hands of scientist place slide in various re-agents.	17 "
<u>Scene</u>	(far shot) Patient and scientist. Scientist sits down at microscope.	25 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Only with a high power microscope can the malaria parasite be seen.	8 "
<u>Scene</u>	(close-up) Scientist looking into microscope.	8 "
<u>Scene</u>	Microscopic view in circle. Shows parasites in blood corpuscles.	9 "
<u>Scene</u>	(far shot) Patient and scientist. Scientist gets up and makes indication to patient that malaria is present.	13 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	"Parasite" is the name applied to any plant or animal which lives at the expense of some other living thing. (Fade Out)	17 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	(Fade in) Since the malaria animal lives part of its life in the body of a human being and part in the body of a mosquito, we shall hereafter refer to the malaria animal as "Parasite." (Fade Out)	30 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	(Fade in) First of all let us learn something of the nature of human blood.	11 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Human blood consists of a colorless liquid in which float a vast number of disc-like red bodies called "Red-Blood Cells" or "Corpuscles".	18 "
<u>Scene</u>	Microscopic view of blood corpuscles. (red tint)	8 "



Sheet No. 3.

		<u>Footage</u>
<u>Sub-title</u>	A full supply of red blood cells is vital to the health of every human being.	11 Ft.
<u>Sub-title</u>	We shall begin our story at a time when a microscopic examination shows a malaria parasite living within a red blood cell of a human being.	19 "
<u>Scene</u>	Drawing labelled "Red Blood Cells". Dotted lines run to red blood cells. Lines disappear. Label appears. "Malaria Parasite". Parasite is labelled.	20 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Within the red blood cell the parasite develops and grows rapidly.	8 "
<u>Scene</u>	Animated drawing showing growth of parasite.	12 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	After a number of hours the parasite breaks up into many smaller ones.	9 "
<u>Scene</u>	Animated drawing continues to show development of the parasite.	13 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The red cell is destroyed and the parasites escape into the blood stream.	9 "
<u>Scene</u>	Animated drawing. Shows break-down of corpuscle.	10 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	These parasites at once attack other red blood-cells.	6 "
<u>Scene</u>	Animated drawing. Shows attack of parasites on two other corpuscles.	6 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	These cells are also destroyed and more parasites result.	7 "
<u>Scene</u>	Animated drawing. Shows development of parasites inside the two cells.	20 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The malaria parasites thus rapidly destroy the red cells which are vital to health.	10 "
<u>Scene</u>	Animated drawing. Shows destruction of corpuscles.	19 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The poison released in the blood causes chills and fever.	6 "
<u>Scene</u>	(Iris in) Man on pillow suffering from chill. (Iris out)	19 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	This is the story of the malaria parasite in the human blood. We have now to consider the methods by which the disease is spread. (Fade out)	20 "

Sheet No. 4.

Footage

<u>Sub-title</u>	(Fade in) The disease means of the female ANOPHELES	9 ft.
<u>Scene</u>	Photograph of female mosquito in black circle.	7 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The male mosquito feeds on plants and is harmless to man.	8 "
<u>Scene</u>	Photograph male mosquito in black circle.	6 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The female mosquito is well provided with piercing tools.	6 "
<u>Scene</u>	Microscopic view of mosquito beak. Moves across field of view.	11 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The female mosquito bites a malarial patient.	5 "
<u>Scene</u>	Microscopic view mosquito biting.	24 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Diseased blood from the malarial patient is sucked up into the mosquito's stomach.	10 "
<u>Scene</u>	Diagram shows mosquito-knife cuts in half. Part is removed. Remainder gets larger to fill screen. "Stomach" is labelled. Also "Pumping" organ. Pumping organ operates and stomach of mosquito fills with blood.	50 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	If a drop of blood from the mosquito's stomach were now magnified, the malaria parasites could be readily seen.	14 "
<u>Scene</u>	Diagram shows mosquito filled with blood. "Drop of blood" is labelled and enlarges to good size and is then labelled. "Red Blood-cells Malaria parasites."	42 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The female mosquito now flies away with her load of diseased blood.	8 "
<u>Scene</u>	Microscopic view mosquito stops feeding and withdraws beak and flies away.	8 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Further development now proceeds within the stomach of the mosquito.	7 "
<u>Scene</u>	Drawing labelled "Stomach of Mosquito" filled with blood". Dotted line indicates stomach. Mosquito gets larger and stomach fills screen.	24 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The blood and most of the malaria parasites are digested by the mosquito.	10 "

Sheet No. 5.

		<u>Foot</u>
<u>Scene</u>	Animated drawing showing parasites in stomach of mosquito.	13 ft.
<u>Sub-title</u>	Certain specialized parasites are not digested and these develop in a remarkable way.	9 "
<u>Scene</u>	Animated drawing. Stomach gets larger until small portion fills screen. Only four parasites shown.	16 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	A parasite results which has the power of active movement.	7 "
<u>Scene</u>	Animated drawing. Parasites develop until only crawling form remains.	2 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The parasite bores into the wall of the mosquito's stomach where it develops into a sac or cyst.	13 "
<u>Scene</u>	Animated drawing. Parasite crawls through the wall of the stomach and develops into a cyst.	13 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The parasite multiplies to an enormous number and bursts the cyst.	8 "
<u>Scene</u>	Animated drawing. Cyst breaks and parasites are liberated.	19 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The parasites spread through the mosquito's body and make their way into the saliva glands.	10 "
<u>Scene</u>	Drawing of mosquito. "Saliva glands" labelled. Parasites spread through mosquito's body and lodge in the saliva glands.	15 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	This process of development requires from five to ten days. The mosquito is now ready to spread the disease.	13 "

End of reel I.

Total footage.....1100 "



<u>Title</u>		Footage
MALARIA AND Part		5 Ft.
<u>Sub-title</u>	The infected mosquito now bites a second person.	5 "
<u>Scene</u>	Mosquito biting (View from above.) Mosquito flies away.	30 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The malaria parasites pass from the saliva glands of the mosquito into the human blood.	11 "
<u>Scene</u>	Drawing of section of skin showing "Blood vessel in human skin" (so labelled) also drawing of mosquito -head and thorax - dissolve into section of same mosquito. "Malaria Parasites" in saliva glands are labelled. "Malaria Parasites entering human blood." labelled.	50 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The parasites swim to the red blood cells, bore their way in and begin to develop.	12 "
<u>Scene</u>	Diagram. Parasites swim into the scene and one bores its way into one of two blood corpuscles.	31 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The PARASITES multiply rapidly and break down the material of the red blood cell.	10 "
<u>Scene</u>	Diagram continued. Parasite develops inside of corpuscle, and multiplies to a large number.	30 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Soon the red blood cell is destroyed. The parasites escape and attack other cells while the poison spreads through the blood.	15 "
<u>Scene</u>	Diagram. Parasites rupture cell and escape into blood.	14 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	When the parasites have multiplied to a sufficient number, the patient experiences the first chill.	10 "
<u>Scene</u>	Iris in on scene of man suffering from chill. Iris out.	16 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	This is the typical course of the disease. If we kill the dangerous Anopheles mosquito before it bites we stop the spread of malaria.	17 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	In order to kill the malaria mosquito, we must know something of its life history. (Fade out)	13 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	(Fade in) Malaria mosquitoes breed only in shallow quiet water such as is found in marshes, pools, clear puddles, and sluggish streams.	17 "

<u>SCENE</u>	Iris in to scene of pools, puddles and streams flowing into	47 ft.
<u>Sub-title</u>	The eggs of the mosquito are laid upon the surface of the water where they arrange themselves in beautiful geometric groups.	15 "
<u>Scene</u>	Microscopic view of mosquito eggs in geometric groups.	5 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	From the eggs hatch the larvae called "wigglers".	5 "
<u>Scene</u>	Microscopic view of wigglers and eggs.	9 "
<u>Scene</u>	Larger microscopic view of a malaria wriggler.	8 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The wigglers lie just beneath the surface of the water.	7 "
<u>Scene</u>	Magnified view floating just beneath the surface of the water. Wiggles out of scene.	8 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	They get air by thrusting the breathing openings up through the surface film of the water.	11 "
<u>Scene</u>	View of wriggler floating under the water surface.	11 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The larvae stage lasts from ten to twenty days depending upon climatic conditions. - Warm weather hastens growth.	12 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	It then enters the pupa or "tumbler" stage of its existence.	8 "
<u>Scene</u>	Pupa floating at surface of water. Tumbles end for end.	14 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The pupa breathes through a pair of trumpet-like tubes which are thrust up through the surface film on the water.	15 "
<u>Scene</u>	Two pupa move in and out of the scene until the scene is empty.	7 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The pupa lasts from two to five days depending on the temperature. Then the pupa case splits and a full grown mosquito emerges.	17 "
<u>Scene</u>	Microscopic view of mosquito emerging.	19 "
<u>Scene</u>	Microscopic view (smaller) of same scene.	22 "
<u>Scene</u>	Microscopic view of emerging mosquito so large as to fill the screen.	20 "

<u>Sub-title</u>	Another mosquito has to become a reservoir spread MALARIA.	10 Ft.
<u>Scene</u>	Mosquito - top view - fills screen.	13 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The Malaria mosquito flies only at night and it is then that every care should be taken to avoid its bite. (dissolve)	16 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	In a malarial country the houses should be closely screened.	11 "
<u>Scene</u>	Night shot of house well screened. Long shot. Man and woman enter door.	15 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The evenings should be spent behind the protection of screens.	7 "
<u>Scene</u>	Close-up. Interior of screen porch. Door opens and man and woman enter.	13 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Do not wait for the mosquitoes to drive you in! It may be too late!	9 "
<u>Scene</u>	Night scene. Man and girl on porch steps. Slap at mosquitoes and enter the house.	14 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	A complete survey should first be made to locate the breeding place of the mosquito.	10 "
<u>Scene</u>	Scene of two men examining puddle.	10 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Upon careful examination, the young of the mosquito will be found in the breeding places.	10 "
<u>Scene</u>	Semi-close up of man dipping up mosquitoes.	7 "
<u>Scene</u>	Close-up Prof. Barnes examining vial containing mosquito parasites.	7 "
<u>Scene</u>	Close-up two fingers holding vial and mosquito larvae.	6 "
<u>Scene</u>	Semi-close-up man continues to gather mosquito larvae.	3 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	The pool beneath the water-trough is a frequent breeding place.	8 "
<u>Scene</u>	Pump and water-trough. Man comes in, examines pool and goes out.	11 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	A dripping faucet may breed more malaria mosquitoes than a vile swamp.	8 "



<u>Scene</u>	Man comes into scene turning on running faucet.	12 ft.
<u>Sub-title</u>	Enormous numbers of mosquitoes may develop in a tiny pool.	8 "
<u>Scene</u>	Iris in and out of beautiful pool.	18 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	A sluggish stream choked with weeds is especially dangerous.	7 "
<u>Scene</u>	Scene sluggish stream.	8 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Even beauty spots may be a source of danger.	6 "
<u>Scene</u>	Iris in on fountain and iris out.	13 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Every effort should be made to clear up the breeding places, once for all.	9 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Holes should be filled with earth.	4 "
<u>Scene</u>	Far shot man filling hole with earth.	8 "
<u>Scene</u>	Close-up of same scene.	12 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Ditches should be cleared of vegetation and re-graded so that water runs freely.	9 "
<u>Scene</u>	Gang of men clearing vegetation from ditch.	13 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Wherever possible (especially near houses) ditches should be lined with concrete.	7 "
<u>Scene</u>	Concrete ditch filled with water. Two men opening sluice gate.	13 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Such ditches put the water where it is needed.	7 "
<u>Scene</u>	Close-up water running out on field.	15 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	A well drained concrete ditch will never breed mosquitoes.	6 "
<u>Scene</u>	Dry concrete ditch - tilt down to show dry outlet.	14 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Marshes should be drained.	3 "
<u>Scene</u>	Far shot - Two men digging to drain swamps.	9 "
<u>Scene</u>	Closeup of same action.	7 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Goldfish and minnows should be placed in ornamental pools and fountains.	8 "

<u>Scene</u>	Man comes up to fountain.	4 ft.
<u>Scene</u>	Close up man pouring fish.	11 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Goldfish and minnows eat the "wrigglers" and "Tumblers" before they can develop into mosquitoes.	9 "
<u>Scene</u>	Close-up of fish eating mosquito larvae.	16 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Wherever such permanent improvements cannot be made, other methods must be used. (dissolve)	10 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Pools which cannot be drained or filled with earth should be regularly sprayed with fuel oil.	15 "
<u>Scene</u>	Man spraying pool with fuel oil.	15 "
<u>Scene</u>	Close-up of man spraying pool with pump strapped over back.	12 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Oil sprayed on water kills all undeveloped mosquitoes within a few minutes.	8 "
<u>Scene</u>	Microscopic view of mosquito larvae in water. Oil spread upon water. The larvae die.	33 "
<u>Sub-title</u>	Dead mosquitoes are safe. The live ones <u>BITE</u> and spread <u>Malaria</u> !	8 "
<u>Scene</u>	Closeup of biting mosquito. Flies away.	8 "

Total length.

1145 ft.

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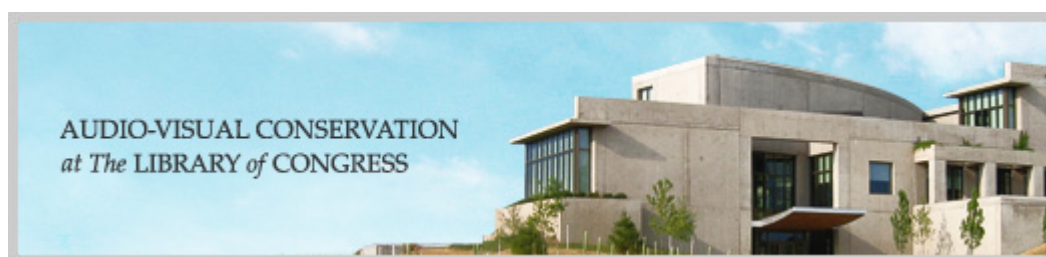
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